

**CIVICS ASSIGNMENTS****Chapter: INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

- A. Write True or False for each statement. Rewrite the False statements:
- All the Fundamental Rights are available to both, the citizens as well as non-citizens.
  - The practice of untouchability has been made illegal.
  - Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression does not mean that we can say what ever we like.
  - Each citizen of India has the freedom to practice and spread his religion.
- B. Fill in the blanks :
- Social democracy means \_\_\_\_\_ in every field of life.
  - In a \_\_\_\_\_ state, the state favours a particular religion.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is a system of Government that is chosen by the people and is also answerable; to the people.
  - To ensure progress of our country, spreading \_\_\_\_\_ and developing \_\_\_\_\_ becomes an absolute necessity.
- C. Answer the following questions briefly:
- Why does a democratic country need a Constitution?
  - What is a secular state? How is it different from a 'theocratic state'? Give examples.
  - Explain the Right to Freedom granted by our Constitution.
  - Define the term 'Democratic Republic'.
  - How many amendments has our Constitution made till date?
  - What would happen if there were no restrictions on the power of the elected representatives?
  - Write three differences between the 'Lok Sabha' & 'Rajya Sabha'.
  - The column on the left, lists some key features of the Indian Constitution. In the other column, write two sentences, in your own words, on why you think, this feature is important:-

**KEY FEATURE****SIGNIFICANCE**

- Federalism
- Separation of Powers
- Fundamental Rights
- Parliamentary Form of Government

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D. Short & long answer questions:

- (a) What is constitution?
- (b) What purposes does the constitution serve?
- (c) Why the people of Nepal want to adopt a new constitution?
- (d) What are the key features of the Indian Constitution?
- (e) Write the fundamental rights that have been included in the Indian Constitution?
- (f) According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, what are the objectives of fundamental rights?
- (g) Write a short note on Directive Principles of State Policy?

### **Chapter: WHY DO WE NEED A PARLIAMENT**

A. Fill in the blanks :

- a) In a Parliamentary system, the government is answerable to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Seats in the Rajya Sabha are allotted to each state on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is the government's annual financial statement.
- d) A Money Bill can be introduced only in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) The President's term of office is \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- f) The President sends his resignation in writing to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) The Council of Ministers is headed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- h) A Money Bill can be introduced only in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) State List includes \_\_\_\_\_ items.

B. Answer these questions briefly:-

- a) Distinguish between a Money Bill and an Ordinary Bill.
- b) Find out who is the present Vice-President of India.
- c) Name the only President to have held office for 2 terms.
- d) Explain the role of the Parliament in detail.
- e) Write the differences between 'Criminal Law' & 'Civil Law'.
- f) What are the functions of the Lok Sabha?
- g) Explain the terms:
  - a. Universal Adult Franchise
  - b. Constituency

C. Short & long answer questions:

- (a) Why and when in India the demand for the elected members in the legislature were made?
- (b) Why the nationalist movement supported the idea that all adults must have a right to vote?
- (c) How do the individuals give approval to the government?
- (d) How elections to the parliament are held in India?
- (e) What are the functions of the parliament?
- (f) Write a short note on the following –
  - Executive
  - Coalition Government
  - Rajya Sabha
- (g) Who are the people in parliament?

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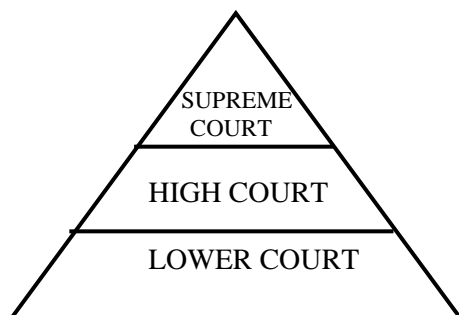
### **Chapter: JUDICIARY**

A. Fill in the blanks :

- a) A Supreme Court judge can only be removed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Cases concerning the Fundamental Rights are decided by \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Swift and inexpensive justice is provided by \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) The small courts in the rural areas covering 3 or 4 villages are \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Lawsuits are filed in the courts to obtain \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) There are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ courts.
- g) Cases concerning \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ fall under civil courts.
- h) The amount of fine depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ as well as \_\_\_\_\_ of a judge.

B. Answer these questions:-

- a) Why do you think, an independent judiciary is necessary to carry out the function of upholding the law & enforcing fundamental rights?
- b) Why do we need courts?
- c) In the following illustration, fill in each tier with the judgements given by the various courts in the Sudha Goel case.



d) Write notes on :

- The 'Appellate' jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

C. Short & long answer questions:

- What are the main functions of the Judiciary?
- What is an independent judiciary? Why is it important?
- What in the structure of courts in India?
- What are the different branches of the legal system? What are the significant differences between them?
- Does everyone have access to courts in India?
- Why do you think the Introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s is a significant step in ensuring access to justice for all?
- Have Court Judgments been always in the best interests of the common people?
- Do you think Judiciary has played a crucial role in India?

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**Chapter: PUBLIC FACILITIES [ACTIVITY BASED]**

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**Chapter: UNDERSTANDING MARGINALISATION**

A. Short & long answer questions:

- Write in your own words what do you understand by term Marginalisation?
- Who are Adivasis?
- Write in brief about the religious believes of Adivasis?
- What types of stereotypes are associated with the Adivasi Communities?

- (e) How Adivasis used to live during the pre- colonial world and why have their living conditions changed after colonization?
- (f) Which factors have been responsible for the forced migration of Adivasis from their homeland?
- (g) List two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalized.
- (h) What do you understand by the term minority?
- (i) Why do you think the constitution's safeguards to protect minority communities are very important?
- (j) Why Muslims are considered to be a marginalized community in India?
- (k) Explain the terms 'Scheduled Caste' & 'Scheduled Tribes'.
- (l) What do you understand by the term 'Dalit'?

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### **Chapter: CONFRONTING MARGINALISATION**

A. Answer the following questions:

- a) What do you understand by the term Minorities?
- b) Would you agree with the statement that economic and social marginalization are interlinked? Why?
- c) List two fundamental Rights in the Constitution that Dalits can draw upon to insist that they be treated with dignity and as equals.
- d) Explain at least three different reasons why groups may be marginalized?
- e) Why is it important that Adivasis should have a say in how their forests and forest lands are to be used?
- f) Why was the 1989 Act important and why was it framed?
- g) What are the different levels of crimes listed in the Act of 1989?
- h) State one reason why you think reservation plays an important role in providing social justice to Dalits and Adivasis.
- i) Which articles of the Constitution abolish untouchability?

B. Short & long answer questions:

- (a) What strategies have been adopted by the marginalized groups to overcome their situation?
- (b) How the fundamental rights have been drawn on or used by the marginalized?

- (c) Write a short note on the following:-  
(i) Article 17  
(ii) Article 15
- (d) Which fundamental right has drawn upon by the minority groups to preserve their cultural distinctiveness and how?
- (e) What measures are being taken by the government to promote social justice in the Indian Society?
- (f) How does the reservation policy work?
- (g) Examine the circumstances which led to the formation of the law “The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989”.
- (h) List several levels of crimes that have been incorporated in ‘The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989’.
- (i) Why do Adivasi activists including CK Janu, believes that Adivasis can also use the act of 1989 to fight against dispossession?  
Is there anything specific in the provisions of the Act that allows her to believe this?

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***Revision For Annual Examinations***

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